THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

PEACE RUMORS CONTINUE.

NOTHING FROM THE CRIMEA OR ASIA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Drooping

Consols 88 5-8 a 88 3-4,

&c.,

HALIPAX, Jan. 8, 1856 The steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpoo

at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday the 224 ult., arrived here at 12% o'clock to-day, and sailed at 3.20 P. M., with a stiff breeze from the southeast, accompanied with snow, for Boston, where she will be due early on Thursday The Carada sailed at 3:30 P. M., with a stiff breeze

from the southeast, accompanied with snow, for Boston, where she will be due early on Thursday morning. She brings Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 22d uit., three days later than these received by the Arago, at

The steamship Washington, from New York, arrived off the Weser on the 21st, and put back to Southa

after landing the mails and passengers, as the ice prevented her reaching Bremen. The news by this arrival is simply confirmatory of the previous advices, with the usual complement of peace

umors and speculations upon the result of Count Ester hazy's mission to St. l'eteraburg.

A defensive treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers had certainly beat satisfied.

There is no news of there and the Crimea and Asia, and in both places affairs were in statu quo.

A languid tone prevailed, in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices, although not quotably lower, were

rather easier than at the departure of the Pacific. The week's business was restricted to about 36,000 bales. In breadstuffs but little speculative demand existed, and a slight dectine upon the previous week's quotations

had taken place. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Western Canal flour at 42s. per bbl. Provisious generally were quiet, but a slightly im proved demand in some articles is reported.

In the London money market rather more stringency Consols were a trifle lower than on the departure of

the Arage, the closing rates for money and account being

THE WAR. STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The present position of peace prospects is this:—It may be remembered that Austria made a suggestion of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Ca binet considered might constitute a basis for pacific nego tiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French government sent a copy of said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna.

aggestions were not adopted sipliciter. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to ap-pend her name, jointly with France and England, to the modified proposals. The proposition thus amended, was on Sunday, Dec. 16—as notified by the Arago—sent from Vienns in charge of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly se cret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations and afterwards to be governed by the course o

posals to Russia, the Paris Monitour publishes the treaty entered fato between the allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this illtimed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insuit and a cause for the rejection of the peace proposals The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is de-clared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power is her to occupy, any portion of the territory belonging to ever, not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or ticle second stipulates that, in case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to occupy certain points of said territory or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other on these - the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and Queen of England; and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient payal and military forces, with those of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question, shall, the case occurring, be decided

A secret clause is appended to the treaty, providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian government declined an invitation made by Prussia on the 7th of September to join Prussia in a pacific intervention; also, that Napoleon refused the invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Proksech to Paris, to open negotiations, but that in the middle of November Count Buol, in the name of Austria, invited the Western Powers to re-open at Paris the peace conference of Vienna, recommending also that the guarantees shall be maintained as the basis of negotiations, but that the third point of guarantee respecting Russian domination in the Black Sea should be modified. Russia has not replied to the proposal, but would send representatives to the conference. Hence has arisen the rumor that the Austrian Angio-French proposal is mercity to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference, so called, will be reopened in Paris, in the middle of Jaxuary. It is stated that the Sweden Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian government that Sweden adheres to the Allies' interpretation of the four points. It is also stated that Count Stacksberg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, in terms different from those proposed by the Allies. This, however, is doubtful.

The English government is said to have demanded an explanation from the Court of Vienna as; to the intention of Austria in reducing the Austrian army. The Army Board of that country is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses. The present position of affairs may be thus expressed. France is less peaceful and Rugland less warlike than they seem.

The London Pully News says a majority of the French Cabinet think Austria will accept the terms proposed, and a wajority of the English ministry think not.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Rumor says that the projected conferences for a settlement of the Principalities are indefi A secret clause is appended to the treaty, providin for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

A hurricane had occurred in the Crimes. The Tcher naya river had overflowed !ts banks, doing considerable

damage.

There is nothing later than General Codrington's despatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side, without doing much famage. The ground was covered with snow. Savings shanks are to be opened in the British army.

ASIA.

There are few additional particulars concerning the surrender of Kars, which took place on the 28th of November. On November 14th General Mouraviell sum seculer. On November 14th General Monraviest summoned the garrison to surrender. General Williams held a council of war on the 15th, and after the council the garrison sent a sing of true, asking ten days' suspension of heatilities, and permission to send a courier to Exercum. General Mouraviest offered to grant an honorable espituation, and allowed an English capala (Thomson to go to Erzacum. Thomson returned train Exercum, and reached Kars on the 22d. General Williams then demanded an interview with Mouravios for the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food, except some horsesses, for the sick in the hospitals. Here the

render.

Private accounts, without dates, (rather doubtfai), say that Omer Pasha had driven in the Russians, and taken possession of Khout, five leagues from Kutais, and was proparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians. Mouravief had detailed a part of his torce to oppose Omer. The furks are said to have found 12,000 far coats in Khomi.

Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that the general pub ic speak more in favor of carrying on the war now the

he speak more in layer of carrying on the war now that any previous period. The Queen has sent a jewelle decoration to Miss Nightingale.

Heavy gales had prevailed during the merora extual fees were reported on the last, but no American skips are known to be described in the Spanish brig Bravo, from Barcelona for Have a wreaked on the night of the 10th instant, off Girraltar. Forty five passengers were drowned, including seven ladies.

A treaty of smity and commerce between France an Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Pacis to ex-change ratifications. General Canrobert will be name Marshal of France.

Holland.

The first steamer of the New York line, the Belgique was formally baptised at Antwerp on the 15th by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and a crowd of clergymen.

Denmark.

Iwamark has requested the governments interested to adjourn the conferences on the Sound daes. A topenhagen letter says that only two States have as yet pronounced in invor of Denmark's riews—namely, Russia and Mechlenberg. The Russian Finance Minister some time since stated that he could not raise the large sum required to capitalise, and there'ere preferred remaining as they are. Lord Clarendon has announced that it the United States ships pass without tolls, British ships will pass also. The trial of the ex-Ministers had been postponed till January 12.

The new ministry cultivate friendly relations with the

(BY TELEGRAPH PROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.)
The London Times' city article, dated Priday evening. says a temperary diminution of confidence in the result of the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg caused consols to open at a reaction of one quarter per cent from the improved rates of yesterday. The amount of business throughout the day was small, but the demand the stock of the Bank of England contain the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by the order in Council. In pursuance of the terms of the Bank act, the amount of securities in the issue departhas been taken from the government securities held in the Bank Enlargement, which would otherwise have been

precisely the same as in the previous return. The letters from Paris to-day state that the exchange on London continues flat, but that the pressure for

The war budget of the kingdom of Sardinia, just pre-ented to the Piedmontese Chambers, fixes the expenses of the war during 1855 and 1856, at 74,239,532 france, including 11,386,401 francs for the navy.

The Invalide Russe contains a despatch from General Mouravieff. He reports that he has taken possession of one hurdred and thirty cannon, large stores of ammuni tion, and standards, with 10,000 prisoners, besides the already reported-6,000 being Turkish regulars and 4.00 Redies. The London Gazette of Friday contains a copy o the treaty between England, France and Sweden.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £220,000 during the week, but the bank had on hand two and a half millions of the last Turkish loan to export in gold; this, and the absence of gold arrivals, and some shipments of specie from the bank, caused an active demand for money and rather more stringency. The stock markets, both in London and Paris, were steady, at a slight decline from the highest rate of the past fortnight

Consols for money and account closed at \$8% a \$8%.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report American stocks dull and

	quotations mostly nominal.	Mossrs.	Parin
1	report as follows :		
1	United States Bones, 1868		10
1	Massachusetts Sterling Fives		
1	Maryland Sterling Bonds		
ı	Virginia Sterling Fives		
1	Tennessee Sixes		
1	Pennsylvania Fives (Certificate	nal	
ı	Pennsylvania Fives (Bonds)		
1	Pennsy vania Central Railroad,	******	
3	Tennsy vanta Central Ramrold,	THE MOL	lere !
١	Hinois Central Railroad		
1	Illinois Freeland		5
1	Erie Sevens		
ı	Canada Sixes		16
п			

Canada Sixes. 105 a 105½

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messix. Brown, shipley & Co. quote a languid market, and prices rather easier than at the departure of the Facilic, but not quotably lower. The Prokers' Circular says that the market was quiet, with but a limited speculative demand, and stocks freely offering. The week's sales amounted to 36,000 bales, of which exporters took 15,500 bales, and speculators a small quantity. The total stock in port was 312,000 bales, including 128,000 American. The sales on Friday were about 6,000 bales. The tollowing are the closing quotations:—Fair Orleans, 634d.; sair Mobils, 6d.; tair uplands, 534d.; middling, 6 11-16d.; middling, 6 0.9-16d.; middling, 5 3 4d.; doi: 10.10d.; middling, 5 11-16d.; middling, 5 0.9-16d.; middling, 5 4d.; ordinary to good ordinary, 6d. a 54gd.; inferior, 43gd. a 5d.

LIVERPOOL READSTUFFS MARKET.

Messars. Brown, Shipley & Co. report flour dull at the following quotations:—Western Canal, 42s.; Ohio, 44s.; Fidiadelphia and Baltimore, 42s. 6d. a 4fs. 6d.; Canadan, 42s.; sour, 41s. Wheat 1d. a 2d. lower, with but title speculative demand; white, 11s. 9d. a 12s. 2d.; red, 10s. 5d. a 13s. 2d. Corn has declined 6d., and was duil, on account of large arrivals in Ireland from the Black Ses; white, 50s.; yellow, 44s. 6d.; inseed, 44s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

mand. Prime mess, 120s. Lard more active, 69s. Bacon in better demand, at 58s. for Western.

Liverpool. Produce Market.

The Broker's Circular quotes rosin quiet; sales at 4s. 10d. a 5s. for common, to 9s. 3d. for line. Spirits turpentine quiet; sales at 36s. 6d. Crude turpentine quiet, at unchanged prices. Tar unchanged in price, but in active demand, and commands Irs. Rice unchanged and dull. Ashes dull pots are quoted at 139s. a 39s. 6d., pearls 45s. Bark unchanged. Tallow dull at 68s. a 69s. Palm oil in limited demand at irregular prices. Pale seal dull at 556 per tun. Rape and linseed oils wholly unchanged. Oilve oil casier but not quotably lower. Dyowoods in moderate demand, but without any material change in price. Tea dull and prices unchanged, with more buyers than sellers. Coffee steady. Tobacco unchanged but firm.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKER.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Western canal flour at 40s.; Ohio, 45a.; white wheat, 82s. Welsh bar iron on board ship, 28 a 28 5. Scotah pig, 75s. Sugar steady, with a little better inquiry.

Liverpool. Freight Market.

Trade in Manchester was quiet, and there had been no change of moment is prices.

Passengers by the Canada.

Passengers by the Canada.

Miss Todge and maid, J Turnkenberg and lady, Capt Isley, Islent Col Todge, Sir G Simpson, A. T. Gait and Indy, Rev Mr. Whitten, Mrs Eliss, Miss Kills, Miss Moniteemery, Mrs Meisseklen, Mrs Horsey, Mrs Kills, Miss Moniteemery, Mrs Meisseklen, Mrs Forsyth, Mrs Egan, Capt J Bowker, Mr Symeti and two children, Mr Rowlandson and Lady, Messers Croker, Searse, Haassal, Montealls, Melles, McCullom LeRoy, Jordan, Taylor, Tatch, Curtis, Bleckmand, Von Tchemiceleberg, Berrell, Vanderheerst, Fyturan, Ayres, Gregory, Reddick, Partridge, Maro, Wort, Carlf, Philibrick, Badinall, Thorpe, Serrat, Jacob, Hartin, Schack, Thornton, J Thornton, Holborn, Rey Mr Whitten, Haxam, Dun, Elliott, Buttrick, Pearson, Gray, Smith, Mallon, Fardin, Massehl, O'Shom, Taion, Gray, Smith, Mallon, Fardin, Massehl, O'Shom, Taion, Gray, Mason, Cibe last named gentiernan diod on the voyage—his disease was consumption.)

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York 16th, off Dungeness, Agnes, for Bremen; New Hampshire, in the Clyde; Union, at Bremen; Wahane, at Shields; Emigrant, at Portsmouth; Gennese, off Phymouth; 18th, More Caetle, at Aniwerp; 19th, Excelsion, at Liverpool; 20th, Nord America, at Gravenend; 21st, Emerald, at Queenstown; 18th, Courier, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mastlemore 17th, Canvass Back, at Queenstown; 18th, Courier, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston 18th, John Spear, at Darimouth.

Arrived from Charleston Ion, Hakau, a Blavia, diverpool;
Arrived from New Orleans 18th, John Spear, at Darlmouth,
Arr from Mobile 17th, Clementina, 81 Falmouth,
Sailed for New York 18th, Albert Gallatin, from Liverpool;
Tth, President Smidt, from Antwerp 18th, Sar of West, and
Lapscott, from Liverpool; 19th, Saxonville, Fleming.
Sailed for Ballmore 18th, Viscory, from
Falled for Savannah 19th, Lady Blaney; 28th, Crusader, from
Gravesend.

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

Grand Pow Wow at the Old Wigwam in Honor of the Hero of New Orleans.

OLD HICKORY AND SOFT DEMOCRACY.

POLITICS AND PAS SEULS.

Letters from Hen. Geo. M. Dallas, Gen. Quitman and ex-Vice President Ballas,

The aniversary of the battle of New Orleans was observed in the usual manner last night by the Tammany So-ciety. There was a ball and supper, together with speeches from the invited guests. The following is a

copy of the official invitation to the guests:-COPY of the GMCGISI invitation to the guests:—
FOUNDED IN 1789.

"CTVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, THE GLOST OF MAN,"
FOCISTY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.
SIM—In accordance with their unvarying usage, the brether of the Thomany beciefy will assemble at the Great Wigner on Tuesday evening, the 8th January, to commemorate twictory of New Oriena—that sublime achievement of American arms which freed our territories from the last tread of foreign invader.

wing clorer the bonds of democratic brotherhood.

Wm. D. Kennedy,
Andre Frement,
John Kelly,
George S. Messerve,
Ihomas Dunlap,
Azel Freeman,
Azel Freeman,
Charles B. Ring,
Joseph Rose,
L. B. SHEL'ARD, Grand Sachem.

Joseph Rose, L. E. SHEI ARD, Grand The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion the hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. on entering, the visiter found the hall a perfect wilder of which were of course the American colors. To the left, on approaching the staircase, was the French triground—the Turkish national flag. The ball room made a very brilliant appearance, from the numberiess flags that adorned it. Vari colored streamers hung from the principal chandeller and were run along the ceiling to nation were represented in the flags that hung from the walls; nor was the Union Jack of Great Britain forget-ten. At the head of the room, in large capitals, were the words:—

Underneath was a very indifferent likeness of Frank lin Pierce, with the motto-

Founded in 1789. In front of the gallery was suspended the banner of the Tammany Society, bearing a shield, with the national arms, surrounded by a legend—

On the opposite side of the hall were an spended fixe paintings, in cil, of Washington, Jackson and Jefferson At the end of the smaller rolle de densante a large re-presentation, in cil, of the battle of New Orleans, wa-hurg, while all the walls were ornamented with the na

The diversity of the dancing programme was such that

justify the formation of sets for dancing, which was then commenced, and continued with spirit for the rest of the sevining.

The diversity of the dancing programme was such that the peculiar salitatorial proclivities of all participating in the leafive scenes could not but have been fully satisfied. The floor was under the attentive and judicious management of Douglas Taylor, Esq., assisted by a competent committee.

At ten o'clock the floor manager announced that the Tammany Secrety intended to march through the rooms; when the dancing was suspended for that caremony to be gone through with. The doors were then thrown open, and the Sachema entered, headed by the Sagamore, Caprain Miles, beating a liberty cap, and fellowed by the Grand Sachem, L. B. Shepard, and the touncil and favied guests. On reaching the centre of the room the Grand Sachem, L. B. Shepard, and the touncil and favied guests. On reaching the centre of the room the Grand Sachem was called upon and spoke as follows:—

Hoarmuss—It has been customary with this society to assemble together for the purpose of celebrating the patriotic memories which cluster around the heart of every lever of his country, from the organization of the constitution to the present day. There is no principle connected with the development of true government—no cue single republican for the purpose of celebrating the patriotic memories which has not received the hearty support of this society. Many departed illustrious patriots have been members of this organization, and in their day they assembled to commenorate those historical facts which is used cithers by support of this society. Many departed illustrious patriotic have been members of this organization, and in their day they assembled to commenorate those historical facts which can happine patriotic motives. And, on this evening—the anniversaty of the Battle of New Orleans—that glorious day on which the last foreign foe was driven from our land—it is highly proper that we should meet again. (Applance). It is proper

supper, served up in Brown's best style, awaited thei appetites. About one hundred and fifty sat down to the table.

The Grand Sachem occupied the chair, supported by a number of officials too numerous to mention.

It was a subject of some comment that John Cochrane, Postmaster Fowler. Collector Reddeld, and many of the supposed to be faithful, were non est intenties. There was much shaking of heads at the absence of John Qochrane and Mr. Fowler, They "had ought to be that," but they "warn't," The Prince, of course, was all around during the evening, as graceful and good humored as ever.

After the viands had been disposed of, the following toasts were introduced:—

BROULAR TOASTS.

The President of the United Slaices—Raised to his high post after eminent public services, by the overwhelming sudmers of a free people, he has discharged his duties with high shilling, and donn't, with simplicity and dignity.

The Governor of the State of New York.

The Master of the City of New York—His faithful and energet endministration of the government of the metropous of America, entitles him to the respect of all whose interests demand good municipal government.

The Democratic Column—Faithfully represented by those who, to the present contest in the House of Representatives

stand without flinching by the dootrine of popular sover lighty in Territories as well as itsites.

The State of New York—Her geographical position, from which the waters at her rivers are distributed into the Atlantic, the Guif of Mexico and the Northern lakes; the magnitude of her population, the vastures of her cities, her large agricaltars, manufacturing and commercial resources, and her hune internal improvements, to make a path for which the Atlactarica have bent their lofty heads—a I wamp her as the Empire State, and yield to her sons just emotions of gratification. But may her trues tuits to distinction be found in a devoted adharence to the constitution of the Union, and to the rights of every State under that constitution of the Union, and to the rights of every State under that constitution.

The Memory of Andrew Jackson—The soldler, statesman and seen.

The Army of the United States—The defenders of our soil, and the patriotic quardians of our nasional keeps. Their services in the war of the Kavalutton gave insependence to our famors; in the war of 1812 they made at apparent to the use the search that our soldiers were unsurpassed in steadings are accounted by the disciplined forces of Rurgues and in the war with Mexico they attracted universal admiration by the skill and fortized, and occurry indicated that they are destined by Providence to be the sentiness of this confusion. On the same appropriate of the pass, a sating average and the first contract quarters of the growth of the contract of the growth of the contract of the growth of the country of the same appropriate of the growth of the country of the same appropriate of the growth of the country of the same appropriate that they are country to a bare caused the oppressed to regard that they are the symbol of universal liberty amongst the nations of the

the symbol of universal liberty amongst the nations of the earth.

The Tenth Amendment to the National Constitution, by which the powers not delegated to the United States, nor pre-libited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people—The authentic declaration of State rights, upon the maintenance of which in their integrity depends the perpetuation of the Union in its present happy condition, and an essence from the dangers of consolidated government. The Press—Smightened and particists, it is the most potent deiender of republican institutions and popular rights, and it is an indispensable to the education of the citizens of a government which is based upon the intelligence of the people.

Woman—As mother, sister, wife or daugnier, the most charming selace of republican hearts.

Amongst the numerous letters received in declination of favitations forwarded, were communications from the following:—Captain Hudnen, U. S. N.;

Major Harris, U. S. A.; Hon. Thomas Gray, Hon. Lemuel

tions from the following:—Captain Hudson, U. S. N.;
Major Harris, U. S. A.; Hon. Thomas Gray, Hon. Lemuel
Todo, Hon. M. Spencer, Myndert Van Schaiek, Jasper De
Haven, U. S. A.; J. W. Cuibert, J. W. Nicholson, Hon.
G. G. Scott, Hon. Rulus W. Peckham, Hon A. Loomis,
Royal Phalps, Hon. J. Wheeler, Hen. J. C. Jones, Hon.
D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. R. Thompson, Joshua R. Sands,
U. S. N.; Henry Engles, U. S. N.; Honorables J. C. Allen,
J. P. Wright, John Cadwallader, T. G. Davison, J. A.
Whitman, John H. Savage, A. E. Maxwell, John W. Forney, G. M. Lallas, John Kelly, David L. Seymour, Joseph
S. Hosworth, Thomas P. Florence, Charles J. Ingersoll,
Benry S. Pandali, James A. Stewart, John A wright,
Charles Holmes, E. G. Lapham, Hon ex-Governor H. Seymour, and others too numerous to mention.

FROM HON. GHARLES J. INGERSOLL.

Benry S. Randall, James A. Stewart, John A. Wright, Charles Holmes, E. G. Lapham, thon ex-Governor I. Seymour, and others too numerous to mention.

FROM HON. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.

GENTLIMEN-II would be so footonement for me to attend your co-et ration si the victory at New Uricana next Wednesday, that I beg you to accept my apology for declining the invasion, while not once or our five and twenty milions of felicity of the company of the company of the invasion, while not once or our five and twenty milions of felicity of the company of th

major. But that deprecation has been completely disproved by majoristicable experience. Repeating as I do in the most earnest sincerity that all wars are to be avoided it possible, yet who can donot that our nat war with Great Rittain Advanced this country in less than three years more than fity years of inglorious peace would have done—constituted the peaceable resistions with that formidable and troublesome Power, which have ever since substated notwithstanding her repeated provocations of rupture, viz., by the Maine question, the Canadian question, the shavery question, the Nicaringua question—in each and all of which we were the uncofferding and semeimes much abused party.

Nor did war in the least impair our republican vitaility, but the centrary. Out of the last war with sugand arose the very man whose triumph you propose to commemorate—a more radically republican! President than there had been after the alichistic attent of defersion—to revive and reinvigorate his most democratic measures.

Nor should we, without well considering it, abandon the wise energy of his diphonacy. The British proposal to negotiate for tentral America, while she holds on oil, without excite a measure of the distribution of content and corresponding to the forticermine is highly commendable; but not under the forticermine is marked by a substate of the age. And how did he diplomates the forticer has a manufaction for a more chronic cierrhos of unavaling and toolish on the caseperated people of South Carolina, and the enormate in the tentral and the hig

In R. SERPARD, Krq., Grand Sachem, on behalf of Committee.

GENTIENEN—With many acknowledgments for the obliging civility of your invitation to the creat wigarms on the evening of the 8th instant, I am compelled to be absent by engagements in this city.

No one will sympathize more warmly than I in every measure you take to preserve the constitution from "the insuita appeals of intelerance and fanaticism," or in ansintaining every fresh the storious memories of the republic," such as those which cluster around the annalversary of Jackson's victory at New Orienas.

With respectful compliments of the season to all the sons of Tammany, I am your triend and servant, G. M. DALLAS. To W. D. KENNEDY, &c., &c.

Jan. 4, 1826.

F. P. Purdy responded to the first teast, Col. Ming to the third, Hon, D. O'Keefe to the fourth, R. B. Connelly Keq., to the fifth. — Rose, Eq., to the seventh, and Malyer Frazer to the minth.

The late hour compels us to go to press with the above list incomplete.

Itst incomplete.

Positical Intelligence.

The Knew Nothing State Council of Obio, adjourned on the 4th inst., previous to which the following report was unanimously adopted:—

The councitée on the state of the Order, to whom was referred the report of the President, have considered the

unanimously adopted:—
The consultate on the state of the Order, to whom was relevand the report of the President, have considered the same, and beg leave to report, that in view of the approaching session of the National Convention at Philadelphia, and in good faith to the States represented in the Convention of the Americans, held at Cincinnati in November last, it is inexpedient for this State Council to legislate upon the subject of the reports submitted to the said Convention at Cincinnati. The whole subject will again come before the National body, when it is expected that the delegation from Ohio will strannously oppose the tweifth section of the platform adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia in June last.

The principles of the American party having been proclaimed to the world, the committee are of opinion that heresfier purely American mominations should be made for I resident and Vice Precident of the United States, and or all State and local officers.

Con the subject of secrecy, the State Conneil cannot be glade any further than to express an optaion, and the committee would therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the National Council.

A Fillmore club, "averable to the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Precidency, has been formed in the Eightsenth ward, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL AMERICAN CLUB FESTIVAL.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans-Speeches, Resolutions,

Music, Dancing, &c., &c. The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was cefebra ed last evening by the National American Club, with a festival at the Academ of Music. A long array of speakers was announced for the occasion, but only two which it was evident the majority of those who were the hour announced for the speaking to commence, the audience did not exceed six hundred at the utmost; but and magnificent ballroom. The speaking took place befor ter the first speech, when a brilliant and novel scene was presented to the admiring spectators.

menced. Mr. Benjamin Van Riper, the President of the National Club, whose banner was displayed in front of one of the stage boxes, introduced Mr. C. C. Burr, who read the

of the party upen the chief and necotiar questions which have treated the necessity for its organization, we deem it proper, at the same time, to declare the view by which it is governed, at the same time, to declare the view by which it is governed, at the same time of public fishers. It is, therefore, truther

Resolved. That the American party, holding the Union of the Salzea to be the great distinctive and vital liois of percanent united powers to the mercan removement with the property of the property of the control of the constitution of the that Union against the stracke, either open or server, of whatever enemy may assall it. To that end it will install upon a killst construction of the constitution of the unique that Union against the strategy of the salzea of the control of the constitution of the unique that the salzea of the salzea o

We believe that the power of appointment should be exer-ched with scrupulous care to prevent the paironage of govern-nces from being brought into conflict with the freedom of election.

And, finally, we believe that the dignity and prosperior government are most surely sandamed and promoted by a wise and highly televation of genesi difference of opinion, and by

At the conclusion of the feregoing, Mr. J. N. Reynolds I addes and Gentlemen—Owing to the lateness of the hour, I shall on this occasion omit anything like a response to the resolutions just read. I shall not do more than briefly respond to them. I shall omit the train of been in accordance with the programme for me to speak upon national subjects; and what subject can be mere national than that of the negro? There is a party in emeridate whose particular mission it would seem to be take care of and protect this race. We have in our State a party who have combined and formed what they call a republican party. Formet from what? From the eld, political parties who have died out. Who are the men who compose it? There is Mosce H. Grinnell, wholest twenty years, as an opaque body, has been revolving around that great luminary, Webster, receiving from him light and heat, without imparting ary, i can say the same of our eld friend Joseph Blunt, and also of one of the Governors of the Almshouse, our old friend Draper, of whom I might say that like a bull's eye in a Dutch ingger, he casts all his light behind. These mea were once whigs, but now they have formed a fusion, and a fusion the like of which did not before exist in chemistry. As a friend of the Airican race I take the ground that this Union ment be preserved. (Applause.) From what can they expect any good except from a supervisory power eventhm by their masters? What would be the condition of the negroes freed? Their home is not here, but in Africa. Can we prepare for their great exodus, if freed? The reed negro coming in contact with the white laberer would become as they are here among us, outcasts, mable to take care of themselves—objects for the phy of all mastans. But the Nebraska bill. Well, upon this I say I would go as far as any other man te desounce this administration; but still, now that the Missouri compounds line has been swept away, it must be apparent that it cannot be restored, and we take the brad decide in Kanasa whether they shall have slavery or not. This is the freed in light, of justice, of law and orser. We of New York demand and have the right to adopt elavery if we choose, and we should grant the same privilege to Kanasa. We will govern the black republicans in the North precisely as our Southerne, I will have give the negro. They must be rused, and we ma upon national subjects; and what subject can be mor midst whose particular mission it would seem to be to

tent, under which were gathered the thirty-two ladies, thirty-one of whom represented the sh States, the thirty-second being intended senify the presiding genus of the rathis young lady sang a patriotic ode d to the club by Augustine Duganne, and chorus of which she was assisted by the rest. I lawing verse will give a pretty open idea of the cition:—

This young lady sang a patriotic ode dedicated to the club by Augustine Duganne, and in the chorus of which she was assisted by the rest. The fell-wing verse will give a pretty clear idea of the composition:—

A voice o'er the land goes forth—
That he voice of a nation free!
To the East, and the West, and the South, and the Nerth.
Rolling on like the sounding sea!

Tis the whout of the true!
And they swear by the flag
Of the red, white and blue,
To be true to the Union forever! [Symphony.]
Do ye hear what it saith: [Symphony.]
By the bugle's breath: [Symphony.]
The ode was well sang, and the audience were as pleased with it, that Miss Dingley was compelled to repeat it in compliance with a unanimous encore. When the curtain fell the Hon. A. B. Elx, of Massachusetts, was introduced. He spoke substantially as follows:—
Lacles and dentiemen—I am glad to stand here on the national ground of New York. I am proud of my land—a land where the Pilgrins first trod upon our shores. I shall not discuss colors here; I thank God that no slave treads the soil of Massachusetts; I yield to no man in my devotion to the Union, but I go for justice and right against the world. I am glad to belong to the American party, because composed of those born upon our soll, and with a devotion to the Union, the Union of these States. Yes, let them be held together till time shall be no more. Every nation that has ever existed has commemorated her national days, and why should we not do the same? Under our constitution may we continue to live and flourish so long as the sun shall hold his place in the heavens. Talk of platforms, I only ask for two panks to stand upon, and they shall be to the Bable and the constitution. (Applause). If we go to detroying one another, liberty will weep for the loss of our birthright. An evil influence has crept into our land, and we, the American finance of the party, have come together to put down this evil influence and to all the world, American institutions mas the controlled by American men. American fina

The Cherokee belle, Miss Jeannie Hicks, daughter of Judge Hicks, was married on the 10th of December, at the residence of Chief John Ross, at Tah-le-quah, to Mr.

the residence of Chief John Ross, at Tah-le-quah, to Mr. Stepler. Prother-in-law to the Chief. Her pretty face and brilliant wit created many admirers in our northern cities and watering places during her vacations from school in New Jersey.

The Louisville Journal of the 4th inst. says:—"A Mrs. Rhodes, of this city, on Thursday last, had four babies at a birth—two boys and two girls. They are all very well mideed, and the mother is much better than could be expected. We have spoken of her as a Mrs. Rhodes, but, we beg her pardon—she is the Mrs. Rhodes. We hope she is a good American, for, if the Sag-Nicht wemen are breeding at such a rate, the condition of affairs is alarming."